

The C. B. Diamond

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MARCH - APRIL 1959

THE DIAMOND

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Written, edited and managed by the men of COLLIN'S BAY PENITENTIARY with the permission of MAJOR-GENERAL RALPH B. GIBSON CBE, VD, QC, LLD, Commissioner of Penitentiaries and with the sanction of COLONEL VICTOR S.J. RICHMOND, Penitentiary Warden.

DEPUTY WARDEN

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— PLATFORM —

1. To inspire and cultivate moral and intellectual improvement amongst the men of Collin's Bay Penitentiary.
2. To aid in overcoming the arbitrary bias which is one of the numerous "bar sinister" to a wayward man's redemption.
3. To discuss progressive and revolutionary penological data, without recourse to partiality, favour or affection.
4. To evince Stoicism and humour, to the end that light shall obtain even in darkness.
5. To elicit the support of Society in welcoming the return of a man from prison who needs help and who is genuinely desirous of seeking his reformation in the highly competitive life of the free world.

PRINTING INSTRUCTORS

Mr. L. D. Cook

Mr. A. A. Slack

CENSUS

Total Population	463	Received	1
High Number	5187	Discharged:	
Low Number	3646	By Expiry	
Transfers (To other Institutions)	13	By Ticket-of-Leave	
		At Large	

Collin's Bay **DIAMOND**

March-April

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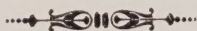
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The Prisoner's

Ten Commandments

- 1 Thou shalt respect the rights of thy fellow prisoner, giving unto him the same consideration which thou desirest thyself.
- 2 Honour thy rules and thy regulations, lest thy time be ever long in this land to which the judge sent thee.
- 3 Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor, lest thou be branded all the days that thou dwellest here.
- 4 Thou shalt mind thine own business, lest thy proboscis be scarred by the blows of thy fellow man.
- 5 Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's job, nor his commissary, lest thou find thyself behind the eightball.
- 6 Thou shalt not steal thy neighbor's weed, nor his books, nor his pipe, nor his blankets, lest thou wake up some morning stripped of all thy dearest possessions.
- 7 Thou shalt not cry "Bum Beef", lest thy fellow prisoners shun thee like the plague.
- 8 Do well the work allotted to thee, or thou shalt find thyself accounting thy superiors.
- 9 Incur not the wrath of thy superiors, lest thou be cast into the darkness of the dungeon.
- 10 Honour these commandments and refuse them not, lest thou suffer great disappointment on the day thou appearest before the parole board. Amen

(NEW DAY)



Editorial

Before rehabilitation can be made a success on a large scale an attempt must be made to give the released man a feeling of confidence in himself as an individual and a sense of security as to his immediate future. The present program of Trades Training is a move in the right direction, but only one move of many that must be taken if there is to be any hope of a complete character re-building. These moves must be made with an end result in mind, and no petty worries over the few setbacks that will occur on the way to attainment of the ultimate goal. One of the most important and urgently required moves in this plan is an enlightened and up-to-date system of remuneration, so that the discharged inmate is properly started on the road to recovery.

This question must be sensibly handled, and the present program of paying a man a few meager cents a day during his time of incarceration must, of necessity, be drastically remodelled.

At the present time the inmate is paid by grade, either 12¢, 18¢ or 24¢ per week on a five day week. On grade 1, (where all must start) he receives 12¢, of which he may spend .09¢ per day and save the remaining .03¢ towards his release, on grade 2 he receives .18¢ of which he must save .04¢ and on grade 3 he receives 24¢ of which .05¢ is compulsory savings. The inmate is given increased grades for his conduct and productivity within the institution, and can lose them at any time for an infringement of the rules. The remainder of his money may be spent in the Institutional Canteen, which is available every two weeks, or saved, as the man wishes.

The theory is often put forth, "If a man wants to help himself, he will save the greater part of his wages," but this grandiose theory is just that, an impractical theory, for its exponents do not, and never have, fully understood their fellow man. By saving every penny on a Two year sentence, with the perfect grading of 3 months on gr. 1, 6 months on gr. 2 and the remainder of 10 months on grade 3 (which few would attain, for the gradings are ruled by a quota system, so that no matter how much you may deserve a higher grade, if the quota is filled you must wait) a man can save approximately \$75.00 with which to begin a new life, but to do this he must live the life of an ascetic, and must deny himself the few meagre comforts available.

An Inmate, if he smokes, and very few don't, must supply his tobacco from his earnings, at .23¢ per package for tobacco and .04¢ for cigarette papers, of which the average use is 4 packages of tobacco and 3 packages of cigarette papers every two weeks, he has expended \$1.04 of his earnings, "if" he is fortunate enough to earn this much, for if he has only grade 1 he would receive only .90¢ every two weeks and so must ration his tobacco most stringently. If he is a fortunate member of our hierarchy and receives a grandiose \$1.40 for grade 2 or \$1.90 for grade 3 he then has a little leeway. He may save some .40 to .80¢ every two weeks, "if" he denies himself some of the few comforts and little extras that are available, such as Peanut Butter, Jam, Marmalade or Honey to supplement the regular prison meals, which after a period of time become extremely monotonous, for sameness is always monotonous, or maybe he likes Beans or Ketchup a little extra Sugar or Mustard with which to dress up the menu. Then there are Razor Blades, Tooth Paste, Lighter Flints and Wicks, Hair Dressing, Noxema after shave, Ball Point Pens, and a few other such "luxuries," but are these

things really luxuries, or rather necessities in our drab world. There are also types of Chocolate Bars and 4 types of Gum available, if a man has a sweet tooth, and may have, you surely wouldn't deprive him of this slight pleasure a life of monotony.

So, as you can see, even if a man is fortunate enough to be on a grade whereby he may save some of his earnings, it is still very improbable that he will do so, for in the grey, drab world of prison the little drop of brightness supplied by these few meagre extras, these things that you in the free world take so much for granted, are most urgently needed by us all to make our life a little more tolerable.

The present remuneration is decidedly unrealistic in the world of today for no man can be released with the grand sum of from \$12.00 to \$25.00 in his pocket (which is the average paid on his release) and one suit of clothes on his back and have any real expectation of picking up the threads of his lost life where all his friends and acquaintances have been lost through the inability to correspond with them while in prison, and very often no relatives are available or willing to assist him on his way.

With the present pittance, if employment is immediately found, (and even if it is he must wait two weeks for his first pay) he is without funds within a week at most, and must, perforce, return to a life of crime to survive. So the niggardly and unrealistic system of monetary return a man is again driven to crime and becomes a burden in some Provincial or Govt. Institution at the cost of some \$1,700.00 per year for anywhere from two years to life, so by saving pennies in the first place, DOLLARS are thrown away and lives are wasted needlessly.

If a man were given a sensible amount upon release (I would venture at the least \$100.00 and in some cases, where special tools or clothing are required \$200.00) he would be enabled to obtain the necessary clothing, a place to live, food and would have some security so that he could make the task of finding employment his main object, it would also free his mind of the constant worry over where his next meal or bed was to come from. It is true that some men possibly waste their money on frivolities, (but it is a self evident truth that a man who has been deprived of all pleasures and companionship for years must and will, go out on a slight spree) but in many cases these men who throw away their chance would return to prison at any rate, and the loss of the few dollars would be repaid a thousand fold by those who would pick up the threads of their lost life and live it in honesty. The profit would be not only in a dollar sense (of which there would be a great profit) but also in the feeling of achievement of society in general, and a sense of accomplishment, for as the Good Book says, "I am my Brother's Keeper!" but does this mean to keep him in force, or rather to guide him by compassion and understanding, for are we not all sinners in the sight of God, and must, perforce, help our fellow man on the road to recovery, for when we lift another we lift ourselves.



Guest Editorial - - -

THE FORK IN THE ROAD

by Erle Stanley Gardiner—Argosy—Sept 1958
via Eastern Echo

For some time, I had been hearing about Judge James M. Carter, the United States District Court Judge in the San Diego district.

People who are in a position to know had told me that he had some rather unusual ideas in the field of criminal law, that he was putting them into practice, and that I should go down and take a look.

So Sam Hicks and I went down and took a look, and I'm certainly glad we did.

As a rule, there is a great gap between the thinking of the judges who pronounce sentences, on the one hand, and that of the penologists who must administer these sentences, on the other.

Time after time, I've asked various Wardens, "How many of the judges who pronounce sentences on the prisoners have ever visited your prison to see what conditions are like or what a prison sentence means?"

In virtually every instance, I have had the same answer. "Not one."

There is a certain peculiarity in the thinking of legislators and judges. They are prone to think in terms of five year multiples.

Many judges passing sentences will say five years, ten years or twenty-five years. That's the way many of the laws are written.

Penologists, on the other hand, tell me that virtually every prisoner, except the most hardened inmate, goes through a critical time when punishment has done its work. It is during this period that the prisoner should be released.

If a man is released too soon, before remorse has had an opportunity to do its work, before confinement has had an opportunity to exert a sobering influence, he's going to go right back and get into trouble. If, on the other hand, a man is kept too long, the period of remorse gives way to a feeling of bitterness, a hostility toward society. When a prisoner is released during that period of bitterness, he's pretty apt to go right out and start committing more crimes. He has become an enemy of society.

These stages vary with the different individual. Penologists would like to do a very much more careful appraisal of the individual made before sentence is passed, and penologists would like to have a very considerable latitude in the time of sentence, so that men can be released during this critical period when punishment has done all the good it can do and before the period of bitterness sets in.

Then, of course, we must remember that one of the main purposes of punishment is to act as a deterrent, to discourage potential criminals who might otherwise violate our laws.

There's a delicate balance here: How much punishment is enough to act as a deterrent upon others; how much is needed to cure the individual of yielding to lawless impulses.

If we make our punishments too little, they are valueless. If we make them too great, we hamper rehabilitation.

These are things society must constantly keep in mind—for its own good.

People who have violated laws are still people, human beings who react to their experiences.

Too many judges don't pay enough attention to the individual prisoner, but only to the statute. They think, as I have pointed out above, in multiples of five years. If the prisoner isn't given five, he'll get ten; if not ten, probably fifteen or twenty.

It is almost impossible for a man who enjoys freedom, with all its privileges, to realize what it means to be deprived of that freedom. Perhaps the closest analogy we can get is in the case of a man who has had to go to hospital and has been confined in a room for two or three weeks. He has only to press a button and a good-looking nurse comes to find out what he wants. He is given the best of meals, the best of care. Everything is done to make him comfortable. Yet, at the end of the second week, that man would tear the place apart if his doctor changed the release date and imposed another two weeks of confinement.

A man in prison has none of the advantages one enjoys in a hospital. He lives a dull, routine, treadmill existence. In many cases, the food is neither particularly good nor particularly tasty. Starches take the place of proteins and there is a drab, monotonous sameness about the meals. In place of a cheerful outside room, a man lives in a cage—a rather narrow, cramped cage, as far as human needs are concerned.

Punishment is the best crime deterrent we have been able to find, so far, and it's going to be a long time before any acceptable substitute is found. However, when we start thinking about curing crime in terms of punishment we get into problems that aren't solved too easily.

So I was very much interested in seeing what happened in Judge Carter's court.

We watched fifteen cases, fifteen separate defendants brought up for sentencing.

When Judge Carter pronounced sentence in each of these cases, it was done with all the dignity of a justice of a court. Yet somehow, in every sentence passed, the judge managed to explain the reason why society must resort to punishment.

Sitting up there in his robes of office, he represented the majesty of law, but he also represented real justice; justice tempered with a very human consideration. It was apparent that he had given considerable thought to each case that came before him, and there was none of the holier-than-thou attitude nor the bitter, vindictive attitude which so many prisoners resent.

However, the thing that I want to tell you readers about is what happened after the sentencing.

Judge Carter had the defendants all brought into his chambers after court had adjourned. There, the judge divested himself not only of his robes of office but of his coat, as well. He sat there in his shirt-sleeves and he talked to the men as individuals and he talked man to man.

He said to one individual, "I hesitated a long while before giving you probation. I don't know whether you can make good or not, but I'm going to give you a chance. Now here, apparently, is your trouble. Here's what you've got to guard against. Your record shows that you can get along all right for a while, then you get out with some friends and have a few drinks, then the first thing

ou know, you've gone haywire. You want to get in a car and go for a joyride. There's nothing particularly vicious about what you do, but this is the second time you've broken the law."

"You got along all right while you were married; then you and your wife were divorced and you started having trouble. I want you to know that I've taken an interest in your case, and your probation officer is going to take an interest in it."

"Now, don't make any mistake about these probation officers. They're not cops, they're not judges, they're not jailers. They are people society has trained for the purpose of giving you help. Remember that, and see if you can't cooperate with them and get back in the groove."

Then the judge turned to another individual whom he had ordered to prison. He looked him straight in the eye and said, "Now I couldn't give you probation. I had to send you to prison. The reason I'm sending you to prison is because I think it might do you some good. It can do you a lot of good if you want to."

"You're going to a federal prison. That's not like a county jail and it isn't like a state's prison. You're going to find some opportunities there for advancement, if you want to take advantage of those opportunities."

"If I had given you probation, it wouldn't have done you a bit of good. You can't make it by yourself. You're going to need help. You're going to have to have somebody help you with your discipline until you've learned how to discipline yourself."

And so, on down the line, the judge talked to each person frankly, as an individual, as a fellow human being. And then he said to them, "Now, look, I want you people to keep in touch with me. All of you. You fellows who have been sentenced to prison, I want to know how you're getting along. Write to me, keep in touch with me. I have volumes of correspondence with people who have been in my court. A lot of them are making good; some of them I've been able to help."

"And you people who are on probation, if you run into any problems that you can't solve with your probation officer, if you get into any situation where you feel it will do you any good to come in here and talk with me. I'll find the time, either after court or before court, and we'll sit down and talk it over."

"That's all, boys, and good luck to you."

I watched those men as they filed out of the judge's chambers. I heard one of them say, "That's the first time the law ever gave me a break." One of the men had tears in his eyes.

Those men had come to a fork in the road, and a wise, a humane judge had helped them get their feet on the right fork.

More judges with this outlook, this genuine interest in the people who pass through their courts, would do an enormous job in cutting down crime. People who go to prison wouldn't start serving their sentences with a bitter hatred of society which is almost inevitable when the sentencing judge has the attitude of vindictive self-righteousness, when his manner says as plainly as words, "All right, my man, you've transgressed against society; now society is going to get even."

We have a lot to learn about punishment and about how to solve the whole crime problem. We had better start with the idea that we're all human beings.

How a prisoner feels toward society is going to depend a whole lot on how society feels toward the prisoner. If society has been vindictive toward the man after he has been apprehended, sentenced and imprisoned, that man is pretty

apt to feel vindictive toward society after he gets out.

If the prisoner is made to feel that society regards him as a human being with problems and would like to help him solve these problems, the prison may start trying to solve them.

I remember one federal judge told me he'd be afraid to enter a prison. "Too many of the men I have sent up would be laying for me," he said.

Judge Carter has a different idea. He does go into the prison frequently. "A lot of my boys are in there," he said, "and I want to see how they're getting along."

There's a lot of food for thought in that statement.

It's high time we gave more thought to punishment. If punishment cured crime, if every man who was sent to prison as punishment were cured of criminal tendencies by confinement, we could close up the majority of our prisons.

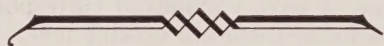
Most of the men who go to prison are the ones who have previously been sent to prison. Some people say, "All right, they didn't stay long enough to learn their lessons. Make the sentences more severe. That'll teach them."

This is the legislative philosophy we've been following for the past fifty years. Does it work?

The answer is stark, statistical and frightening. It doesn't work. Our crime rate keeps rising.

Judge Carter is doing a great work and, in my opinion, is pointing out a new approach to an age-old problem.

When society has an erring human being in its power, when it has to punish that human being for a transgression, society should remember that the man who has taken the wrong fork in the road, has his feet put back on the right path.



CAPTIVE PRESS - *Time Magazine*

The prison press must publish under conditions that would ulcerate an editor on the outside. Personnel turnover can be high or low, but it's never stable for one issue. The Utah State Prison's *Pointer News* had an "Editor at Large" on the masthead after its editor in chief resigned suddenly by escaping prison. Cell-block correspondents are notoriously jealous authors who quit in pique at the slightest editing of their copy. The *Island Lantern*, monthly magazine of the U. S. penitentiary at McNeil Island Wash. was once a week late because of heavy fog: staffers were denied access to a remote warehouse where copy stock was cut. On the *Observer*, biweekly paper at the California State Prison at Folsom, reporters must be checked through as many as four inside guards in chase of a story. San Quentin's *News* has not etched its own engravings in years—not since some handsome counterfeit currency was traced to the prison print shop.

To some degree, all prison publications are censored. Newsmen at Folsom are ruled by instructions to show "mercy and kindness" in print, "beware seekers of free publicity," and avoid idiom, e.g., "isolation area" instead of "the hole." But the *Angolite* at the Louisiana State Penitentiary has published a Cell-block correspondent's story griping about the food. And the *Mendocino Times* recently printed a convict's poem to prison guards which began: "The screw stomps in on big flat feet."

I Want To Live!

via Box Office

Female Convicts See "I Want To Live" at Theatre; Newsmen Interview Them.

Credit is being given to Ev Seibel, Minnesota Amusement Co., advertising publicity head, and United Artists exhibitor Ed Borgen for an unusual and effective publicity stunt, one that added much newspaper attention and excellent business for "I Want To Live" at the State Theatre in Minneapolis.

The prison at nearby Shakopee is without facilities to show 35mm films and it couldn't show "I Want To Live" which concerns "bad girl" Barbara Graham, sentenced to die for a murder which she claimed innocence.

However, Siebel and Borgen succeeded in obtaining permission from the prison authorities to have 50 women prisoners attend a live screening of the picture away from the prison at the city's theatre. They also succeeded in having Minneapolis Tribune columnist Will Jones and St. Paul Dispatch movie editor Bill Diehl present at the screening to obtain the feminine convict's reaction to the Graham case as depicted on the screen.

The result was a lengthy Tribune and Dispatch descriptions about the picture itself and how it was received by the 50 women convicts, five of whom were confessed or convicted murderers themselves. Others included those who had been incarcerated for drug addiction, larceny, prostitution and other crimes.

It is believed to be the first time that the picture has ever been shown to such a captive audience, and it was stated at length by Jones and Diehl. On the route from the prison to the Theatre, the women were carefully guard-



ed. In his widely read Tribune column, Jones related that the special audience reacted strongly at two points where he suspected a general audience might not.

The women prisoners, he said, laughed at the manner in which the picture showed the heroine plotting with a visitor in whispers until a guard came along. There were cries of indignation when favourable treatment was given the blonde for helping to trap the heroine into giving damaging statements to a plainclothesman, according to Jones.

Diehl told how the women prisoners, in effect, constituted themselves a jury and found the heroine innocent of murder, as she claimed to be. The audience sympathized with her throughout and, as the film unrolled, he saw many of them weeping, he relates.

Most of the women prisoners deplored the death sentence and called capital punishment brutal, wrote Diehl, who interviewed some of them after the screening. One, however, told Diehl that if she had the choice, she'd select the gas chamber to spending the rest of her life "caged like an animal."

The captive audience ranged from 20 to 60, wrote Diehl.



The Barred Bards



*Serfs to a sordid duty . . . He saw them with his heart . . .
Priests of the Ultimate Beauty . . . Feeding the Flame of Art . . .*

ONE SO FAIR

Even tho we are miles apart
Memories of you are still in my heart,
I think of your golden sun tannd skin,
Your sparkling laughter that bubbles within.
 Pearly teeth and ruby lips so rare,
 Beautiful curls in your dark raven hair.
 Smile so trusting, shining eyes,
 Bluer than the bluest skies.
Of all these things I boast,
Its you I love the most
And in my mind your image beams,
Fills all my nights and days with dreams.

Joe Sullivan

* * * * * * * * * *

THE MAIL MAN

When shades of night are gently falling,
And our daily task is over,
As we sit the past recalling,
With our face toward freedom's shore,
Comes a sound, the silence breaking
Falls like music on the ear;
'Tis a step there's no mistaking —
'Tis our mail man on the tier.
 Then the faces how they brighten
 When they hear him drawing nigh;
 How our very heartstrings tighten
 When he passes right on by.
 Naught can draw the string from sorrow,
 Force the tribute of a tear
 Like the letter due tomorrow
 Sure to find a welcome here.
Time alone can lose the fetters,
But we joy and comfort know
When we read the loving letters
That bring back the long ago.
Memories that have long been banished
Of our lives become a part;
Songs whose saving power had vanished
Find an echo in the heart.
 Many truths we here are learning,
 And ought surely this to heed;
 Though our hearts be sad with yearning,
 There are friends indeed.

No. 3485

Shadows

WHEN MY TIME IS OUT

When my time is out, so many things I'll do
To make life more happier and more fair
For those whose lives are crowded with care;
I'll help to lift them from their low despair,
When my time is out.

When my time is out, the friend I love so well
Shall know no more those weary, toiling days;
I'll lead her feet in pleasant paths always,
And cheer her with words of sweetest praise,

When my time is out.

When your time is out, the friend you hold so dear
May be beyond the reach of your intent —
May never know that you so kindly meant
To fill her life with sweet content,
When your time was out.

Ah, friend! now is the time! no longer wait
To scatter loving smiles and words of loving cheer
To those around whose lives are now so dear;
They may not meet you in the coming year,
When your time is out.

Shadows

** ** ** **

TO BE A FRIEND

I believe that to be
A friend
I must be kind
In thought and deed
And mind
I must share my
Good with my neighbor;
I should comfort those
In need and help brush
Away those tears.
I must act in this way
For there He watches over me.
A kind word every day
A smile when skies are grey
A feeling of hope, a word of prayer
Help me become — to mankind
That which I am proud to be
Called — friend. by Mildred Miller — *Agenda*

Sports Quiz

by Joe Sullivan

is worth 10 points. The questions that call for more than one answer and you get half right, give yourself 5 points. If you get under 15 points you better get out your scrap books. From 15 to 30 points is fair, 50 points is good, 65 points is very good, 75 points is excellent. If you get 90 points or better you are either an Einstein or you peeked at the answers.

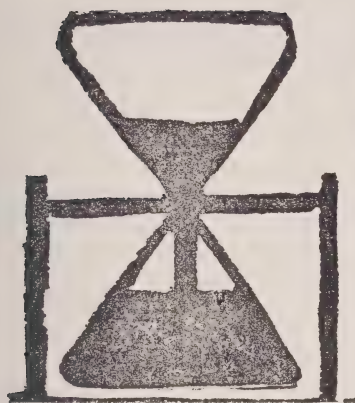
Questions

1. Who compiled the longest batting streak in the National League in 1951?
2. Who was the only Canadian to hold the heavyweight crown?
3. Who was the last American to win the British open golf championship and in what year?
4. How many times did Joe Dimaggio hit 35 or more home runs in a season? What seasons?
5. Who did Rocky Graziano win the middleweight title from? Where did the fight take place and what year?
6. Where did Marilyn Bell start and finish her Lake Ontario swim? Who was her coach? What year did she do this?
7. What were the greatest odds on a winner in the Kentucky Derby?
8. The name of the horse? What year?
9. When the Brooklyn Dodgers won the world series, how many games did they go? Where was the last game played? Who was the star pitcher?
10. In what tragic way did these boxing champions meet their death?
a. Jack Johnson; b. Billy Papke; c. Young Perez; d. Kid McCoy.

** ** ** ** **

Answers

Wally Moon of St. Louis Cardinals hit safely in 24 consecutive games.
Tommy Burns born in Hanover won the title off Marvin Hart Feb. 23rd 1906.
Ben Hogan—1953.
Twice, 46 in 1937, 39 in 1948.
Tony Zale in Chicago, July 16, 1947.
Youngstown, N.Y. to Toronto, Ontario in 1954, Gus Ryder.
The odds 91—1.
Doornail, year, 1913.
7 games, Yankee Stadium-New York, Johnny Podres.
(a) Killed in auto accident. (b) Suicide. (c) Murdered by Nazis in Germany.
(d) Committed suicide.



WOMAN AGAINST TIME.

via The Pathfinder

History of a Woman That Waited

You could have knocked over with a pair of handcuffs any member of the courtroom audience — perhaps the entire group — merely by suggesting that the woman who had just promised to wait fifteen years for her condemned husband really intended to do so. Undoubtedly, the shrill promise of wifely fidelity was briefly prized by those newspapermen that wrote it up; the grave words made dramatic reading, even if they were but puffs of smoke in a heavy fog of many similar courtroom outcries. There is no record of any reporter even following up the story; apart from a split second commotion caused by Mary . . . 's dramatics, apart from a brief appearance of her desperate promise in bold-face type, the entire matter was promptly forgotten as news-hawks dead-filed the incident in their endless quest for bigger and more beautiful headlines. Courtroom promises have the fragility and life expectancy of cigarette ash.

However, one of the most fascinating peculiar qualities about women is that they always retain the uncanny knack of jolting one with one surprise



after another. Mary didn't forget her courtroom promise — and because she didn't a strange series of events began taking shape. For one thing, the philosophy, if not the immediate scepticism of a number of penitentiary inmates was sharply jarred.

In order to understand the impact of Mary's unyielding dedication to a promise — which, as we now know, was regarded pretty narrowly from its outset — on the population of the penitentiary she visited each month to see her husband, it is necessary to understand penitentiary inmates. In fact, it is necessary to have theorized with them, speculated with them, gossiped with them, lived with them. Then, and only then, can one realize how fully they distrust sentimentalists and idealists; how they doubt them for their illusions and for their optimism — this, because illusions and optimism are dangerous enemies in an atmosphere that reeks with the dust of toppled hopes and faith. Confidence in the spoken promise — especially if that promise touches on human fidelity of any type — is at the starvation point in penal institutions. Mary's early visits to her husband weren't much of an antidote to those powerful convictions; her visits were noted by the population, who, through the grapevine, are aware of every heartbeat of the insti-

tution, but were passed off as being transient and dectful, a typically feminine device calculated to allay suspicion until a propitious moment for the forwarding of the inevitable "Dear John" letter.

It was an old and time worn convict — a lifer — who finally became aware of a quality about Mary's visits that, apart from their unusual persistence through the years, established them as being different. "She never fails to turn up exactly at ten o'clock on the first," the lifer observed incredulously to a friend. "I watch her come in the gate from where I work. I change my calender by her."

Such infallible regularity, then, called for ingenuity. In penitentiaries, where there is opinion there is invariably someone ready to get tobacco against it. The old lifer had experience with those who like to buck the odds; he also had experience which abled him to manipulate such people to his own advantage. He made "book" on Mary, and during the two years his "book" lived, ten o'clock on the first became a nightmarish time of unhorsing of die-hard inmate sceptics. Mary never failed or disappointed — she remained prompt and dependable as a pilgrim to Mecca.

Then, abruptly, the "book" closed. The old lifer refused to accept further wagers. Evidently Mary's quiet purpose had at last raised a barrier between his innate love of a sure thing and his burgeoning respect for a woman's fidelity. "I realize it sounds stupid," he said, by way of explanation, "but, I don't think it is. There's no fun winning on this. I feel wrong every time I do. I wind up feeling the worst feeling of all — like a heel. There's enough to bet on without geeting Mary into it. Let's leave Mary alone!"

Mary was now well under the shells of the sceptics, the bitter and disillusioned. The visits continued and entered into their eighth year, and like the gentle endless drop of water against stone, their persistence brought visible

results. The end products of defotion—yours, and mine, Mary's, anybody's—are respect and inspiration. No longer did those who watched for the first-of-the-month ten o'clock appearance of the faithful pisitor do so with a jaundiced eye; no longer did they suspect a hidden motive which did not exist. Instead they, many of them, began to take an inward look at their own hasty iudgements and easy failings in faith. Letters long over-due, were written to renew family contact, hopes and yearnings were brought out of the cold storage of disillusion. Anyone challenging the inevitability of the coming month's visit by Mary, the woman who had become a symbol of female fidelity had the popularity of a typhoid carrier. Mary was the greatest morale-builder since the outlawing of the ball and chain. Yet the vast majority of the inmate population *had never seen this woman.*

What of Mary? What kind of a woman was she really? What gave her the strength and loyalty to survive those years of persistent adherence to a demanding promise? No one ever really knew the answer—no one except perhaps those two most closely involved. But it is barely possible that the old lifer who ran the "book" finally came close to the truth.

When the wide circle of visits had been completed and Mary and her discharged husband reunited, he gave a thoughtful opinion on the entire inspiring saga: "Mary wasn't any angel or anything like that," he said. And she didn't have an angle either—no angle wold wear that long. Maybe she was just on the level all the way. Maybe she just figured that two wrongs don't make a right—that because he let her down that didn't give her the right to do the same. One thing for sure, if he's got any kind of a conscience at all, she sure put it to work."

Perhaps that's close enough. Perhaps that's what Mary really accomplishes—she put a great many consciences to work.

The Jovial Jester



WACKY WIT



It is rumoured that a new simplified income tax form for next year contains the following four lines:

1. What was your income last year?
2. What were your expenses?
3. How much have you left?
4. Send it in.

Lady: "Can you give me a room and bath?"

Clerk: "I can give you a room madame, but you will have to take your own bath."

A passenger in an airplane was far up in the sky when the pilot began to laugh hysterically. "What's the joke?" asked the passenger.

Replied the pilot: "I'm thinking of what they'll say at the asylum when they find out I've escaped."

What is the difference between a bottle of medicine and a troublesome boy? One is to be well shaken before taken, the other to be taken and then shaken.

A witness was asked to tell what he found on the premises.

"Naught but barren nothingness, as Shakespeare says," testified the witness.

"Never mind what Shakespeare says!" commanded the court. "If he knows anything about this case he can be summoned!"

A strapping Negro woman was up before a justice, charged with unmercifully beating her boy, a saddle-coloured imp.

"I don't understand how you can have the heart to treat your own child cruelly."

"Jedge, has you been a parent of a wufless yaller boy like dat ar cub mine?"

"Never---no, never!" ejaculated the judge, with great vehemence, getting red in the face.

"Den don't talk; you don't know nuffin about it!"

A well-known lawyer was always lecturing his office boy, whether he needed it or not. One day he chanced to hear the following conversation between the boy and the one next door:

"How much does he pay you?" asked the latter.

I get \$5,000 a year," replied the lawyer's boy, "ten dollars a week in cash and the rest in legal advice."

"My husband got angry last night and told me to go to the devil."

"What are you going to do about that?"

"I'm going straight home to mother."

When Highway 27 was being paved, about twenty-two miles south of Barringer, any person could read the sign that advertised as follows: "Room and Board For Highwaymen."

A man was fumbling at his key-hole in the small hours of the morning. A policeman saw the difficulty and came to the rescue.

"Can I help you find the key-hole, sir?" he asked.

"Thash all fight, old man," said the other cheerily, "you jusht hol' the house still and I can manage."

A prominent local attorney had subpoenaed a certain youngster as an important witness. No sooner had the little lad climbed the witness chair than the lawyer started to fire questions at him.

"Have you an occupation?" asked the legal one.

"Nope."

What occupation does your father follow?"

"None."

"Does he ever do anything to help support the family?"

"Odd jobs once in a great while."

"Then tell me, isn't your father a worthless fellow, loafer, deadbeat, and a cad?"

"I don't know," answered the witness, "you better ask him; he's sittin' over there in the jury."

The Music Box

By J. Robertson

We all know that classical music is used as a background or to set the mood in many theatrical ventures. But how many know the scope of this subject beyond that already mentioned? To the majority it simply means any tune by a full orchestra or anything written during the preceding generation. How wrong they are! According to the "Columbia Encyclopedia" classicism in music is its objectivity of conception, emphasis on balance of architecture, and absence of violent passions. Chamber music would be the best example; but, since it has a rather limited appeal and my knowledge of it is rather limited too, I think it best to pass on to the other aspects.

Classical music in Canada, or rather its interpretation, is to be my theme. It is amazing how little is known regarding this subject and of the top-flight talent this country fosters. It is quite safe to state that all fields of serious music (Opera, Orchestra, Virtuoso and Ballet) are represented with the utmost of competence.

In the symphonic orchestra class, the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Walter Susskind, is perhaps the most renowned. Their repertoire is extensive enough to suit any audience and you are quite certain of enjoying a memorable concert if you attend. Whenever Mr. Susskind is invited by other cities to conduct (which is regularly), he is received with what amounts to adulation. He is one of the fine conductors of our time and Toronto is very fortunate in being able to enjoy his talents.

The C.B.C. and Winnipeg could be listed among the finer Canadian orchestras, but, unfortunately, their audi-

ences are limited by either local or air-time. Further limitation is placed on the C.B.C. orchestra by constant inclusion of contemporary (Canadian or otherwise) music. This added limitation should not be considered wrong because, after all, the C.B.C. is government owned and, therefore, has a duty to the artistic as well as commercial interests.

Certainly our most famous virtuoso is Glen Gould. His interpretations of Bach have become synonymous with perfection, no other artist today enjoys this privilege. Recently he completed a tour through Russia and was greeted everywhere by salvos of applause which is all the more remarkable since Russia is the home of the virtuoso. Although his stage mannerisms are most distracting to the neophyte, critics are unanimous in passing them by in lieu of his sheer artistry.

Operatically, the festivals in Toronto and Vancouver cannot compare in magnitude to such talents as Leopold Simoneau, John Vickers, Lois Marshall and Maureen Forrester. They represent the best in their respective fields and are accepted as such.

The National Ballet of Canada has also attained world wide recognition not only for their artistry but also because of their extensive repertoire. Their inclusion of Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake" in its entirety has only been equalled by two other international companies in Russia and England.

So, whenever the conversation gets around to the lack of good music in this country, stop and think not only of the present-day talent but also of the vast potential we have due to the influx of Europeans.

Recommended — Glen Gould, Bach, Goldberg Variations.

SOMEONE

Had Better Explain To Nancy Federman.

Nancy Federman is an eleven-year-old girl whose home is Springfield, Pennsylvania. In using Nancy's article we make her the youngest contributor to the Penal Press. The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin recently published this letter from Nancy under the heading: "*Danger Inherent in Capital Punishment.*"

"I think it is about time someone said this about capital punishment: what kind of people do we consider ourselves? On all of our coins are inscribed the words: "In God We Trust," meaning I presume, "God will punish the wicked and reward the righteous in His good time." Yet we go right ahead and sentence sometimes innocent people to death. We can always make excuses for ourselves . . . this time was a mistake, and the government sends its deepest regrets."

"A few months back there was a story in the papers about that man who had been condemned to death, but had been cleared at the last minute. Did that make any impression upon the people of our country? No. Did no one realize how close we had come to executing an innocent man? I doubt it."

"If I'm wrong perhaps someone had better explain to me the crime of giving our people a second chance." *Nancy Federman via The Monthly Record*



I believe that man is indefinitely potential, and that given the proper guidance there is hardly a task he cannot perform or a degree of mastery in work and love that he cannot attain.

Joshua Loth Liehman

EASTER MESSAGE

Christ's resurrection from the dead, following His trial, condemnation and suffering, is the greatest inspiration possible for those who have had to suffer likewise. For men in prison it is well to remember that, though you are undergoing your own Good Friday now, your day of resurrection will eventually come. And then the darkness that covers your world will be dispelled, and your own release from the tomb, can, with God's help, usher in a bright and glorious future for you also.

Father F. M. Devine, S.J.,
Catholic Chaplain.

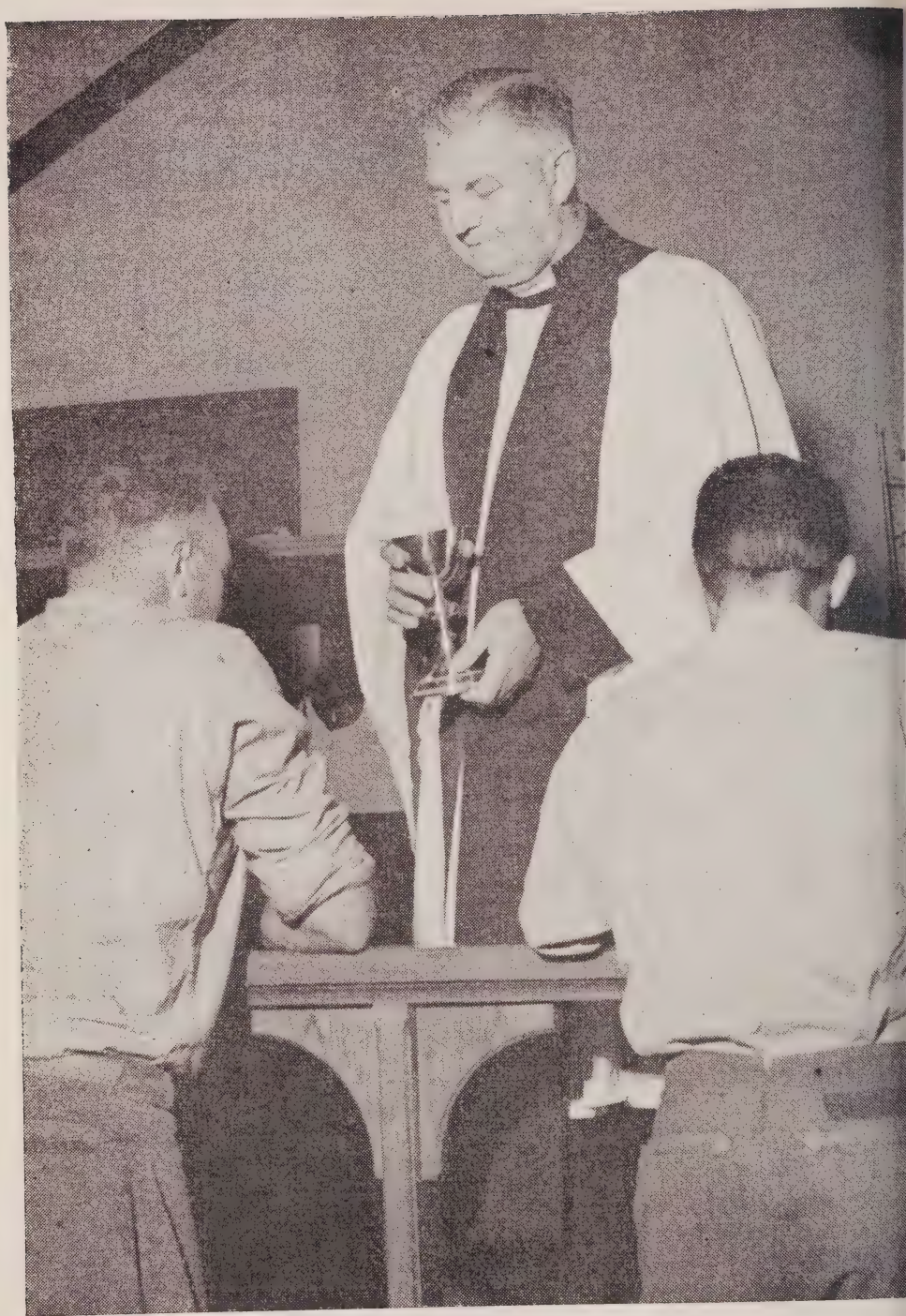
EASTER THE QUEEN OF FESTIVALS.

The great and glorious fact of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ gave the world a thrilling message of Life. It was life that could not be defeated by that which we call death. It meant that God's gift was always Life. It is Life here and it is Life there beyond this present experience. It is Life now and it is Life then, but it is always Life. We use such words as immortality and everlasting and eternal and these are good words full of meaning, but the greatest is just to say that Resurrection gave the promise of Life.

Then too, there is not only the continuance of life but the Resurrection set up a quality of Life. St. Paul says, "If ye then be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above." Life can be lived above the defeats and weaknesses of human nature so that joy, happiness and peace of mind are the normal experiences of Life. If one thinks, and it is most important to think, life does not consist of days and years but life is an eternal experience and the quality is important even on this earth.

The first Easter was a great day of Victory and that ought to be the passport for all who would believe that the Resurrection was not only a fact but an experience.

Canon Minto Swan, MA, BD, ED
Protestant Chaplain.



Rev Canon Minto Swan Giving Communion



Rev. Father Felix Devine Celebrating Mass.

They turn criminals into craftsmen



By Ruth Mulvey Harmer

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Roy was a three-time loser — with 1000 burglaries on and off his record. When he left San Quentin in 1953, fellow inmates bet that he could not go straight for more than 36 hours.

They lost. A representative of the California Newspaper Publishers Association helped Roy get started in an editorial job. Today Roy has a prospering public-relations business; he is married and has earned the respect of his community.

George was a convicted forger. At the Men's Prison at Chino, he applied for training in the prison furniture factory and became a skilled worker. When he was paroled, a member of the Furniture Manufacturer's Association of Southern California offered him a job. Several years ago, with the encouragement and financial aid of his employer, he started his own factory.

Roy and George are products of an unique experiment in California where

labor and management are cooperating with state officials to rehabilitate criminals by converting them into craftsmen.

Almost 500 business and union leaders are working in this remarkable partnership. As a result, California's state prisons today employ more vocational training instructors than are employed in any other state; in addition, 29 industrial shops and factories and 19 farming and ranching operations are providing prisoners with more on-the-job training than is available in any other state prison system. In only a few years, this program has saved millions of tax dollars and salvaged thousands of lives.

The California story began in 1944 when the state was rocked by a series of prison scandals. Governor Earl Warren pushed a reorganization act through the legislature. The old, politically appointed, Board of Prison Directors was replaced by a Department of Corrections. Into the Director's post went Richard A. McGee, a tall, mild-mannered former university instructor, previously Deputy Commissioner of

corrections of New York City and Director of Public Institutions in the State of Washington. "He was", Chief Justice Warren commented recently, "one of the best appointments I ever made."

From the first, McGee stated his philosophy simply: "Primitive people take revenge. A civilized society should try to rehabilitate."

McGee first provided adequate living conditions and decent food for the overcrowded prisoners. He staffed his institutions with trained professionals under a rigid civil service merit system. During recent years an unprecedented number of prison riots and mutinies have taken place throughout the U.S. but there has been no trouble in California.

But McGee knew that maintaining prison order was only a part of the job. He had served as warden of New York's Rikers Island Prison, and he was haunted by the scene he had often witnessed as the men left. "We'll be seeing you", they said in cynical farewell. "They left," McGee says, "100 a day; they returned, 100 a day."

He went to the California legislature: "Unless prisoners spend their time in a meaningful fashion, one term is prologue to another. Let's help them the first time so they won't come back again."

The legislators voted funds, and prison educational programs were expanded so that today more than 8000 men and women are enrolled in courses. (In 1957, 361 inmates received high school diplomas and 731 earned elementary diplomas; provided by local school districts, the diplomas tactfully omit the name of the institution.)

But there still remained a lack of constructive jobs in the prisons. The only industrial training available for many of the men was the rock pile at Colson and the jute mill at San Quentin. McGee again pleaded before the legislature, persuading them this time to expand greatly the program of prison trade schools and industries.

Canneries, auto repair shops, furniture factories, clothing plants and print shops sprang up in the prisons. Today, for example, at the Deuel Vocational Institution, inmates receive instruction in some 20 trades, including dry cleaning, meat cutting, aircraft-engine mechanics, sheet-metal work, shoe repair.

McGee should have been satisfied. Most of his prisoners were constructively occupied and they were learning a trade. "But for what?" he worried. The only jobs usually available to ex-convicts were dish-washing, fruit picking and other menial and migratory occupations. Expecting a man who had become a craftsman to be satisfied with such jobs was asking for trouble. Somehow real opportunities had to be found for the men. "We can't do it alone," McGee acknowledged. Labor unions and employers would have to help.

In 1945 Omar E. McNally, business representative of Lodge 238, International Association of Machinists of San Rafael, conferred with San Quentin's famous warden Clinton T. Duffy about the possibility of setting up a vocational training program in the prison. With the approval of the local union a Joint Apprenticeship Committee was formed to draw up the training standards.

Ignoring the protests of the State Apprenticeship Council against prison training, McNally went to the California Conference of Machinists, an organization composed of other Machinist locals, and secured their support. His international officers in Washington also approved. In short order, a full-fledged union-accredited apprenticeship program was instituted for machinists at San Quentin. Bay area employers, represented by the California Metal Trades Association, took a look, approved and assigned a staff member to work with the program.

Almost overnight San Quentin's morale soared; hundreds of inmates petitioned to work in the machine shops. A year later District 94 of the Machinists Union, Los Angeles, together with

some employer groups, set up a similar program specializing in aviation mechanics training at Deuel. The Civil Aeronautics Administration cooperated, voting to count institutional training time toward an aircraft-repair license.

Encouraged, McGee authorized other wardens to set up similar labor management groups. He travelled up and down the state, speaking to union and industry conclaves. Everywhere the message was the same: "Most of these men and women are going to come back from prison. Are they coming back as criminals or craftsmen?"

The response to McGee's appeal was the launching of the Trade Advisory Committees. Wesley O. Ash, special assistant to McGee, is in charge of this program. The TAC groups, representing almost every trade in California, meet regularly at the prisons to discuss this project and set work standards. They provide instruction in new industrial techniques and interview prisoners about to be paroled. Many employers have authorized their representatives to offer jobs on the spot.

Folsom has five advisory committees; San Quentin has eight; Chino, eleven. Most are organized around a particular trade. Employer-members have been generous in other than advisory ways. At Chino, the Ford representative on TAC provided a new automobile for automotive trainees to work on. At Soledad, automotive companies have provided training films and parts. The Pomona Tile Co. contributed one million square feet of tile for a Chino training-building program.

Several years ago some trade advisors helped set up a cotton textile mill at San Quentin—the first in this cotton-growing state. The mill, with a 1957 production of \$837,000 has astonished industrial engineers by the quality of its performance, and may serve as the pilot model for privately owned plants.

How successful has the plan been? Without TAC hundreds of additional persons would probably be in California's state prisons today. Partly be-

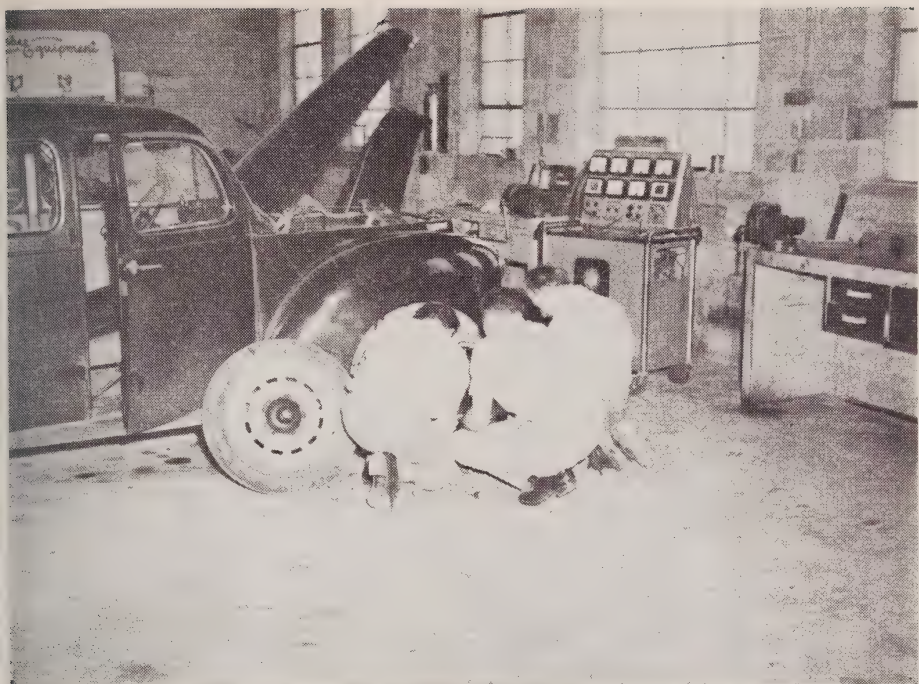
cause trained inmates are often considered ready for parole earlier than untrained men, the average prison time has been reduced from 33 to 27 months; an unexpected bonus for taxpayers. (It costs \$1500 a year to keep a man in prison, not including support for his family.)

The beneficial results of the program have been spiritual as well as material. The fact that TAC members are more interested in the inmate's future than in their past has a tremendous impact on these discouraged men. "Nobody ever told me before that I could hold down a good job outside," was the pleased reaction of one man.

There are still failures among the graduates. But the successes are many and some are outstanding. Few people would have held much hope for a four-time loser who had papered his way across the country with bad checks. Yet this man who worked in the Folsom machine shop and obtained a job through the machinists' TAC is now a foreman in one of the largest plants in San Francisco. A rapist from San Quentin is doing very well as an inspector in a defense plant; a murderer has become a successful plasterer.

In spite of the occasional failures, no member of a TAC has ever resigned because of lack of faith. When a brief strike occurred in the Los Angeles furniture industry, the TAC meeting went on as scheduled. A few hours before the meeting, Roy Taylor of the AFL Furniture Workers Union and Eddy S. Feldman of the manufacturers association had been deadlocked. At the meeting they conferred with earnest friendliness about what both have come to consider "our" program.

A California businessman expressed the viewpoint of hundreds of employers when he spoke of prison-trained workers. "These men," he said, "have been about the best employees I ever had. They know their trade and are willing to work hard. When a man finds a place where he is useful, he's made a big step forward."



The Motor Vehicle Repair Course 1958-59

by Roger Latendresse

The Motor Vehicle Course is one of nine courses available for the inmate of this institution. Applicants for this course must possess the minimum of a grade eight education and have the desire and aptitude to devote to this work. They then submit their names to the Treatment Board.

The Treatment Board, which consists of the Deputy Warden, Chief Keeper, Chief Trades Instructor, Classification Officer, Schoolteacher, Chief Engineer and both the Protestant and Catholic Chaplains, interviews each applicant for a trade. If in their opinion he possesses the educational background and the necessary drive and determination to devote himself to learning the trade of his choice he is then listed for the course which begins in September of each year and runs until the first of June.

The instructors in the M.V.R. Course, Mr. M.S. Derrick and Mr. A. F. Babcock are both licensed mechanics, masters of their trade, and devote themselves and their skills to leading the burgeoning Mechanic through the maze, so that he may become proficient at his chosen work.

The course is divided into five groups — Automotive Engine: Automotive Chassis: Automotive Tools: Automotive Trouble Shooting and Automotive Electrical. On each of the above groups we perform thirty to fifty separate jobs, and so become familiar with all the aspects of each group.

The instructor details the job to us, while we make notes on the pertinent facts, then we are shown a film covering the job, and from this we proceed to the job on the automobiles on hand. We have four of the more popular models on the market today upon which

to practice. The 12 men on the course are broken into four groups with one group working on each car. If, for example, we are learning the Front End Suspension Systems, each group disassembles and assembles the system on its auto and so becomes familiar with all the working parts and their operation—while each of the four models has a different Suspension System, the working principles are basically similar. Each group checks upon the work of another group and through this and discussions becomes familiar with the operations on all four models. On each job that we perform reference articles are given us, and at the beginning of the course we are given reference books. These we study at night while we are in our cells, so that we build a firm foundation upon which to base our knowledge, and naturally, we have the notes we have taken during the day for future reference. Each month we are given a written examination in shop theory, the passing of which is 60%, this enables both the Instructor and the student to see what progress is being made.

We devote three hours per week to Blueprint Reading, taught by Mr. Hornbeck, and three hours per week to Mathematics which is taught by Mr. 'Moe' Smith, this gives us an excellent grounding in these allied subjects.

The student is taught to use the Sun Test Equipment, Valve Grinding and Refacing Equipment and The John Bean Visualiner for aligning steering, to mention but a few of the many pieces of modern up-to-date machinery and equipment that we possess and become proficient with.

At the successful completion of our nine months of Theory we come under the guidance of Mr. Babcock in the Maintenance Garage. Here we will work on any cars the officers of the institution bring in for repairs and the cars and trucks of the Department of Public Works and any other Government Department which wishes to avail itself of our services. The Maintenance

Garage is run basically as any garage in the free world would operate. Here we put into practice what we have learned, become experienced in our trade and grow used to all the intricacies of our profession.

There is also the Auto Body Repair Shop, where the budding mechanic can go, at the completion of his course, and while he is employed in the Maintenance Garage, to learn something of Body and Fender Repair, thereby giving him an excellent grounding in all aspects of Auto Mechanics.

Before our day of release we are examined by Major C. M. Hercus District Representative of the Apprenticeship Branch, Department of Labour. Major Hercus assesses our knowledge and command of the trade and gives us a "*letter of authority*" detailing our knowledge, that we may present to any possible employers upon our release. The years of apprenticeship credit would naturally vary with the qualifications of the individual. Upon our release we may apprentice ourselves in some garage (although in most cases we are too old for apprentices, and must go as assistants). If we are successful in obtaining this employment and when we believe we have sufficient knowledge, usually after five years of training, we may apply for our Dept. of Labour examination for our licence as full fledged mechanics.

In my opinion this trade is excellent. Firstly, I like this type of work and it is a good paying and steady trade. As long as there are cars there will be a demand for mechanics. It is also an interesting trade, as you are doing something different all the time and it does not become monotonous, since every year there is a change in design on most automobiles. This is my second try at this trade here at Collin's Bay and I hope to make the grade this time. The last time, in 1954-55, I was released before the course was completed. This is my third trip to a penitentiary and this time I know that I will re-



VOCATIONAL GARAGE COLLINS BAY PEN.

abilitate myself with the help of this ne trade. Since being on this course y whole way of thinking has under-one a change and my views of life ave also changed. I now have some-thing to look forward to on my release, f you the public, are willing to accept e and allow me to take my place in ociety. All I ask on my release is a lace of employment in my new pro-ession and a chance to prove myself o you, because I know this time I am eady. And when I leave here this fall ill be a fair mechanic and willing to earn more about my trade.

All the credit for this may go to the en like Mr. Derrick and Mr. Babcock ho will help you to the best of their bility and often go out of their way o see you are getting the full benefits f the training given you. This may be aid for all the instructors here who re teaching the men the different rades. I mentioned both these instruc-

tors because they are the ones I am working under, and for my money they are Tops.

I hope you, the reader, have enjoyed this article, and that you can see that not all the men who are incarcerated have squandered their time. Many are trying to better themselves by training in different fields, so that when they are released they may be better men than they were when they arrived, ready to face life and its responsibilities.

I have tried to give you a picture of what goes on in a place of this type, and what is done for the man who is willing to better himself. There are only two institutions in Canada, I believe, which have a Vocational Programme, and they are The Federal Training Centre at St. Vincent de. Paul, Quebec, and Collin's Bay. There is yet a great need for more improvements in our Penal systems, and above all more institutions to teach a man a trade.

Prisoner Potential...

This is an entirely new and original concept in Canada. In this column every month, inmates due for release within the following 60 days and desiring employment will advertise, stating their qualifications, etc.

These men are attempting to bridge the gap between prison and the free world. They wish to live in social amity with you. They require the op-

portunity that you can furnish. Sure it would be a savings in Tax dollars for these men to once again become paying members of society.

This program requires your assistance—if you have an opening in your office, plant, etc.; that one of the inmates can qualify for—or if you know of an opening—please write for further information on any man to:

The Classification Office,

P. O. Box 190,

Kingston, Ontario.

Re: (Insert Publishing Number)

Many of these men have special trainings and skills that will make them an invaluable asset to any concern.

D-1 CLERICAL or BOOK-KEEPING

Age 27—Married, no children—Education—Grade 11—Good knowledge of book-keeping—Desires work in St. Catharines area.

COMMENT: An excellent prospect for clerical duties in office, with view of training for job of higher responsibility.

D—2 BRICKLAYER

Age 30—Married, 4 children—Education—Grade 8—Employed as bricklayer, member of union, 8 years experience—Desires employment in brickwork anywhere—Moosonee area preferred.

COMMENT: Good at his trade and can compete with the average. Cheerful disposition and willing worker—bilingual—An asset to any employer.

D—3 FACTORY WORK

Age 34—Married, one child—Education—Grade 8—Previous Occupation—Aircraft worker—8 years experience—Desires work in Toronto area.

COMMENT: A willing and steady worker. Age and dependency insure responsibility and long service.

D—4 HANDYMAN

Age 25—Single—Education—Grade 8—Previous employment—General Labour—Has been employed as Pastry Baker while here—Desires anything in British Columbia—You name the job, he'll do it.

COMMENT: An industrious young man, happy disposition, requires but the opportunity.

— 5 WELDER

Age 27 — Single — Education — Grade 8 — Previous experience — construction work — Is now employed Blacksmith Shop — Desires work welding — Toronto area.

COMMENT: A willing worker and eager to learn. Hire this man NOW.

— 6 TINSMITH

Age 26 — Married — Education — Grade 8 — 2 years experience sheet metal work — Desires employment in Sheet Metal Trade — Kitchener area.

COMMENT: While here, this man has furthered his knowledge of his trade by taking the Sheet Metal Vocational course. Has a desire to advance in life.

— 7 MECHANICAL REPAIR

Age 21 — Single Education — Grade — Enjoys working with automobiles — Desires job in Mechanical Repair — Toronto area.

COMMENT: This chap is showing his willingness to learn by taking the Motor Vehicle Repair Course, while here. Recommend to all garages.

— 8 CARPENTERS HELPER

Age 28 — Single — Education — Grade 8 — Construction experience — Would like employment as Carpenters Helper or General Construction — Hamilton area.

COMMENT: A hard industrious worker. Willing and eager to learn. Has taken a course in Carpentry while here.

— 9 PLUMBING FIELD

Age 20 — Single — Education — Grade 10 — Has taken Plumber's course — Desires job in Plumbing field — Toronto area.

COMMENT: Willing and able worker. Has continuously tried to better himself. A real find for any employer.

D — 10 ELECTRICIAN

Age 22 — Education — Grade 11 — This man has taken the Vocational Electrical Course and after successfully completing same has been employed on electrical work — Desires electrical work — industrial construction — Hull, P. Q. preferred.

COMMENT: This man has shown by his efforts that he can and will work hard. A grade 1 prospect for any employer.

D — 11 PUNCH PRESS OPERATOR

Age 22 — Single — Education — Grade 8 — 2 years experience as punch press operator — Now working on carpenter gang — Would like employment in Toronto area.

COMMENT: Recommend to all industrial plants. Fair potentialities. ...

D — 12 BOOK-KEEPING TYPING

Age 27 — Single — Education — Grade 11 — 4 years experience book keeping and typing — Desires this type of work in the Sudbury area.

COMMENT: This man needs the opportunity to prove himself. Hire him NOW while he is available.

D — 13 CONSTRUCTION

Age 23 — Single — Education — Grade 6 — Can operate gravel loader or gravel truck — Also some carpentry experience — Would like construction work — Cornwall area.

COMMENT: When asked what he would do for his employer, he replied, "Anything." Enough said.

D — 14 ELECTRICIAN

Age 31 — Single — Education — Grade 8 — 6 years electrical experience — Bilingual — Would like electrical construction or maintenance — Hamilton area.

COMMENT: Successfully completed Vocational Electrical Course. Has the education and experience for electrical work and will accept responsibility.

D — 15 PLUMBING STEAM-FITTING

Age 23 — Single — Education — Grade 9 — 3½ years combined experience in plumbing and heating — Would like employment in Toronto area.

COMMENT: Eager to work and willing to learn. Has proven his willingness by successfully completing the Vocational Plumbers course. A real worker, requires but the opportunity.

D — 16 LAB TECHNICIAN

Age 39 — Divorced — Education — 3 years University — 14 years experience as Lab Technician — Requires position in Montreal area.

COMMENT: Length of service to you, unlimited. Excellent potentialities. A "sought after" type. Hire this man NOW.

D — 17 SPRAY PAINTER

Age 33 — Married, one child — Education — Grade 5 — Previous employment — Armed Service 3 years — cook second class — spray painter 5 years — Would like position as spray painter — Fort Erie area.

COMMENT: If you have an opening for a spray painter, this is your man. Age and dependency insure responsibility and long service.

D — 18 BRICKLAYER

Age 26 — Single — Education — Grade 12 — 4 years experience as Diamond driller — Employed here as bricklayer — Desire employment in Brickwork — Toronto area.

COMMENT: After taking the Vocational Bricklaying Course here, this young man needs the opportunity to prove himself and his trade to you. A-1

D — 19 BRICKLAYER

Age 23 — Married, 2 children — Education — Grade 8 — Previous employment — Landscape and gardening 3 years self-employed — Desires employment in Brickwork — Toronto area.

COMMENT: This man has proven his willingness to work by taking the Vocational Bricklaying Course. Accepts responsibility readily. NOW is the time to help this man by offering him employment.

D — 20 STATIONARY ENGINEER

Age 35 — Single — Education — Grade 8 — Previous employment — general labour — 17 months experience in Boiler House — Desires employment as stationary engineer — anywhere in Ontario.

COMMENT: Through long hours of studying and hard work, this man has acquired his 4th Class Engineers Papers. Recommend to all industries. Willing to work hard and continue his studies. In order to continue in this line of work and increase his knowledge he needs a job NOW.

D — 21 STATIONARY ENGINEER

Age 36 — Education — Grade 9 — Previous employment — 9 years experience as driver-salesman for dairy — also owned and operated an industrial mobile catering service — Would like position as engineer — Belleville area.

COMMENT: This man has successfully completed his examination for 4th Class Engineers Papers. He needs a job NOW. Now is the time to hire him.

D — 22 ARC WELDER

Age 38 — Education — Grade 10 — Previous experience — 7 years experience warehouse shipping and receiving — 5 years experience as an arc welder — present occupation welding — Would like a welding job in Toronto area.

COMMENT: If you need a welder this is your man. Hire him NOW while he is available.

D — 23 PLASTERER

Age 28 — Education — Grade 10 — 2 years experience as a plasterer — Would like employment in Toronto area.

COMMENT: 12 years experience should speak for itself. Give this man the opportunity and he will prove himself.

D — 24 PLUMBING OR TRUCK DRIVER

Age 24 — Single — Education — Grade 8 — Previous experience — 3 years plumbing — 3 years truck driving — Would like to work in the Kingston-Napanee area.

COMMENT: A willing worker and eager to learn. Help this man by offering employment.

D — 25 CONSTRUCTION WORK

Age 22 — Single — Education — Grade 7 — Experienced as helper on Heavy Duty Machinery — Will work anywhere but prefers Moosonee area.

COMMENT: Has experienced hard labour, as well as required skills. Can work as manual labourer. This chap can become a valuable service man for any company. Capable of being trained for your needs.

**D — 26 HEAVY CONST. MECH-
ANIC OR OPERATOR**

Age 27 — Single — Education — Grade 5 — Experienced on all types of Heavy Machinery — Employed here as mechanic and operator on heavy machinery in the construction garage — Will work anywhere.

COMMENT: By working on our equipment this man has proven his skill. Allow this man to continue working at his trade by hiring him NOW. He will prove an asset to your company.

D — 27 MACHINIST

Age 36 — Single — Education — Grade 9 — 16 years experience as a machinist — Well grounded in shop theory and familiar with all phases of machine shop practice — Can do work repeatedly to extremely close tolerances — Do own set-ups and lay-outs — Read blueprints — Skilled in use of oxy-acetylene torch and has some experience with arc machine — Work anywhere.

COMMENT: Because of the broad and varied experience, this man would be an excellent prospect for experimental projects or maintenance work where his mechanical ability and experience would be fully utilized. He is master of his trade and can compete with the best. Pleasing personality and a willing worker. Good potentiality for future foreman.

D — 28 CARPENTRY

Age 27 — Separated — Education — Grade 8 — 4 years experience at carpentry — Worked as a truck driver — Desires employment around Hay River, Northern Alberta.

COMMENT: A willing worker and eager to learn. NOW is the time to hire this man. Recommend to construction companies.

**D — 29 CONSTRUCTION OR
PLUMBING**

Age 20 — Single — Education — Grade 8 — 6 years experience at construction — Would like employment in Eastern Ontario.

COMMENT: This chap can become a valuable asset to any company. Capable of being trained for your needs.

The mood and temper of the public with the regard to the treatment of crime and criminals is one of the most unfailing tests of the civilization of any country.

Winston Churchill

QUOTES FROM THE DAILY PRESS

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT IS EMBARKING ON PLAN TO IMPROVE OVERCROWDED PRISONS — *by Don Peacock, Canadian Press Staff Writer — via Niagara Falls Evening Revue*

The Canadian Government has embarked on a broad program of penal reform. What are the situations this program will try to correct? How do today's penitentiary prisoners live and work and wait? A Canadian Press reporter has been permitted to tour six of the country's eight prisons. This article is one of five telling what he saw.

Canada's penitentiaries are vastly overcrowded. Some prisoners live under conditions condemned a quarter-century ago.

These facts of penal life were readily apparent in visits behind the walls of the country's penitentiaries to see how prisoners live.

In the eight existing federal institutions, about 6,000 prisoners are crammed into space intended for 4,500.

Authorities are aware of the probable and now are laying the groundwork for multi-million dollar overhauling and reorganization of the penal system. Major changes are possibly three years away.

A WAITING LIST

The space problem is so acute that there was a waiting list at the time of this reporter's recent tour. At least 125 convicts were in provincial jails awaiting room in federal penitentiaries, which house criminals sentenced to two years or more.

The Penitentiaries Act says each prisoner is entitled to an individual cell. For lack of space some were living in cell-block corridors at one penitentiary. At another, some were in a prison classroom converted into a dormitory.

The pressure for accommodation is so great that cells condemned 25 years ago as unfit for human habitation are still in use. Cell blocks built in the early 1930s for temporary purposes continue to house prisoners. In the vintage cells at two penitentiaries the toilets are metal buckets with lids.

A western type prisoner band in the British Columbia penitentiary at New Westminster played Jailhouse Rock in the choir loft of the Roman Catholic chapel because it had no other place to practice for the Christmas concert.

REFORMS HINDERED

Failure of prison construction to keep up with the growth in prisoner population in recent years has resulted in constant disruption of well-planned reform programs.

This situation produced the comment from many penitentiary officials that, at least in a practical sense, Canadians are not getting full value for their tax dollar out of the federal prison system.

Without taking into account humanitarian considerations, they said, it is an economic fact that you get more for your penitentiary dollar if a prisoner comes out reformed. Eventually, nearly every prisoner returns to society, whether reformed or not.

The rate of recidivism — or repeater — prisoners entering Canadian penitentiaries in the year ended last March 31 was 45.33 per cent, up marginally from 44.87 per cent the previous year. This contrasted with 65.5 per cent for federal prisons in the United States in 1957 and 82.7 for that year in Britain. The over-all recidivism rate in Canada — for both federal penitentiaries and provincial jails — is about 80 per cent.

EXPECT BIGGER BUDGET

The penitentiary system's budget for 1958-59 totals \$12,000,000. For the next fiscal year beginning April 1, it likely will be at least \$15,000,000.

It is estimated to cost almost \$2,000 a year to keep each prisoner in a penitentiary. This buys society protection during his imprisonment, but the only possible return for this investment is the prisoner's reform so he won't continue to be a drain on these tax-supported institutions.

At an October conference in Ottawa, federal and provincial governments reached agreement in principle on a course that Justice Minister Fulton says should lead to great reforms in Canada's penitentiary system."

A justice department committee recently was appointed to work out the details but probably won't be able to present its plans in less than a year. The communique issued by the conference said concrete results might not be apparent for three years.

Meantime, teen-aged first offenders still are thrown in with hardened criminals.

PRISON STABBINGS

Stabbings still occur from competition between two convicts for the homosexual favours of a third. Lesbianism is a frequent problem in women's prisons.

Facilities are not available to segregate prisoners.

In recent years Canada's prison officials have become deeply aware of the need for modernization.

For the most part, they are doing their best to employ the latest ideas. But they are working with facilities substantially unchanged since the present penal system's inception more than 100 years ago.

They are hamstrung more by the fact that all existing penitentiaries are old and teachers.

They are hamstrung by a shortage of psychologists, classification personnel — built primarily to keep the worst possible types in custody, with reform as an afterthought.

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EDWIN BOYD URGES PRESS INTEGRITY

Toronto Daily Star

Edwin Alonzo Boyd, the once notorious Toronto bank robber has become a campaigner for responsibility of the press—specifically, the penal press..

Writing in the January K.P. Telescope, a prisoner publication of Kingston penitentiary, Boyd says:

The penal press has a great responsibility. It is representing to the eyes

of free people at every social level a unique viewpoint—the prisoner's."

Boyd reached the height of his notoriety in 1952. While awaiting trial, and three others escaped from Toronto's Don Jail by sawing a bar on a cell block window.

They were captured without a fight nine days later on an abandoned farm 15 miles north of Toronto and on Oct. 17, 1952, Boyd was sentenced to life on eight charges of armed robbery of banks. He also was given concurrent sentences on a number of other charges.

Speaking from the years he has served in prison, Boyd writes:

"The writers of pen magazines will accomplish nothing by antagonizing, we cannot improve, how can we expect to change the thinking of others?"

"It behooves us to put our points over with all the integrity we can muster. Only in this way can we persuade society that we are worth the effort necessary to save us."

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DEATH PENALTY ABOLITION URGED BY TORONTO MP —

Clark Davy — GLOBE

Another attempt will be made at this session of parliament to convince the Conservative government — obviously already leaning in that direction — to abolish the death penalty for murder.

Notice of a public bill calling for the abolition of capital punishment except in cases of treason and piracy on the high seas will be printed in the Commons' votes and proceedings Tuesday. It will be sponsored by Frank McGee (PC, Toronto-Scarboro).

Last session a bill in exactly the same terms, sponsored by Harold Wine (CCF, Vancouver East), was talked out by government supporters.

However, since the Conservatives assumed office on June 21, 1957, they have to deal with 21 cases involving death sentences. And, of these 21 murderers, only four have gone to the gallows.

Commutations to life imprisonment have been granted in cases where there was no jury recommendations for mercy and where no appeals have been taken from the verdict.

The new government's record is the most lenient in Canadian history. From 1930 to 1949, for instance, a total of 407 persons heard themselves sentenced to death and 220 of them were ultimately executed.

What Mr. McGee and other proponents of abolition hope to get is a free vote which would permit members to jump party boundaries on the subject.

When Mr. Winch's Bill was debated at the last session for an hour, a wide divergence of opinion was revealed. Mr. Winch, of course, was for all out abolition.

Recalling that a special joint committee of the Commons and Senate had given exhaustive consideration to the subject several years ago, he conceded that there was no recommendation for abolition. But, he claimed, the general consensus of the committee was that capital punishment would have to go; that it would go but that it might take a few years to get action.

Dr. P.B. Rynard (PC, Simcoe East) agreed that the time for abolition would come but he suggested another committee study.

Maurice Allard (PC, Sherbrooke) argued that retention of capital punishment is natural justice stemming from the Old Testament law "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth."



PAROLEES INAUGERATE UNIQUE RESTORATION CLUB

by Robert Goddard The Presidio

Almost every state in the nation has an iron-clad rule forbidding parolees from associating with other parolees or ex-convicts. But Mr. Dewey Landeck, a scarcely-known parole agent in northwest Iowa has taken a giant step in helping Iowa to lead the nation in changing this long standing regulation to the benefit of the parolee, the State and the community, by forming the country's first Restoration Club. The membership of this exclusive organization is comprised of the parolees in and around Sioux City, Iowa.

About two years ago, Mr. Landeck presented the idea for the Restoration Club to the Iowa Board of Parole and, although it meant quite a departure from their usual policy of keeping parolees from mingling together they felt the idea was worth a trial. Its

success has more than justified the formation of the club.

Mr. Landeck originally organized the Juvenile Division of the Sioux City Police Court, and has been very interested in what boys clubs and character building groups can do for young people. He has cooperated extensively with various groups of Alcoholics Anonymous in his parole supervision work as parole officer for the Iowa Board of Parole and for some time had been thinking that the same type of group therapy should work with men having personality problems as well as those whose problem is alcohol.

Before the formation of the Restoration Club, Sioux City had such a high rate of recidivism that the Board of Parole hesitated in paroling anyone to that city. The success of the Restoration Club, with its centre located in Sioux City has changed all that.

In organizing the club, Mr. Landeck contacted all of the parolees within driving distance of Sioux City who could attend or who had employers who would bring them. It was not, and is not, compulsory. The attendance is purely optional. A room in the YMCA was obtained free of charge, and the "Y" has been so pleased with the operation that they have not only continued to provide a meeting room, but also, gave the members of the group free membership to the "Y".

At the first few meetings, Mr. Landeck asked two or three business people to appear to talk to the parolees. The county attorney, county sheriff, several employees, a priest, a minister, and others who could give the men some idea of what the public wanted of them and what the public would do in return for an honest effort on their part. These men, if they indicated an interest, were given honorary membership and asked to come to the meetings at any time. The more often the business men come, the more interested they are, and as a result, many of the permanent officials and business men in and around Sioux City are now very enthusiastic sponsors of the club and will spend their time and effort trying to help the men solve their problems, find jobs when needed, and help in

other ways. The parolees, on the other hand, have changed from bitterness towards officials, lack of confidence, and the feeling of fighting their way back alone.

At the meetings the men discuss all problems freely for the benefit of all members, often the parole results are discussed and the men advise the new parolee with reference to the best way to evade any possible difficulty. The talks from honorary members are received and open to frank discussion.

In addition to helping the men feel they are helping themselves and helping others, they have developed a real pride in their organization. The Restoration Club has become a very wonderful public relations job as it has brought to many business men and officials a realization of what a parole man and the difficulties often facing them are.

The Governor has put his stamp of approval on the organization and stated that he hopes it will spread to other parts of the state. The Parole Board is urging their agents to try the plan out in their territory. It would seem that if Alcoholics Anonymous can work for men having a drinking problem that clubs like the Restoration Club could work for men who have a personality problem.



Lawyer: "Now, sir, did you, or did you not, on the date in question or at any time, say to the defendant or anyone else that the statement imputed to you and denied by the plaintiff was a matter of no moment or otherwise? Answer me, yes or no."

Bewildered Witness : "Yes or no, what?"



An Indiana minister says he doesn't mind members of the congregation pulling out their watches on him, but it gets his goat to have them put the darn things up to their ears to see if they are going.

THE PENAL PRESS SAYS

SOME DO STOP AND THINK — *The Spectator*

On occasion we receive letters that encourages us in the belief that some-day society may change in its attitude and thinking regarding the prisoner and the released prisoner.

It isn't often that this happens but we are pleased when just a glimmer of light appears over the horizon of public ignorance. If we can continue to educate the public into the belief that we are human and will react in a more conservative aspect with just a bit of help from them, we will eventually benefit from the changed attitude that we may bring about.

Recently we wrote a letter to one of our subscribers and expressed some of the reasons we feel that many inmates are driven back into a life of crime and thus back into prison.

In return the *Spectator* reader Ellen Bryant of Pennsylvania wrote, in part: In your letter you talked about more laws being passed that will drive the released prisoners back into crime. It is my opinion it helps to drive all of us in that direction. For in just living today it is hard not to break one law or another, whether they be simple or great."

"Perhaps we can blame it on the fast pace we live, if we are looking for place to put the blame."

"As I told you I know next to nothing about prisons or the things men are sent there for. Newspapers distort the truth all too often so I always read them with my own reservations so far as news items go."

"In my mind the news mongers delight in giving us the bad side of the news. And for all the publicity crime and violence are given in an apparent effort to prove that crime doesn't pay, why then is crime on the increase?"

"As for people who aren't willing to forgive a man his mistakes and give him a chance at a new life, they had best be careful. Someday they may find themselves face to face with the same problem."

The above portion of the letter just quoted was written by a woman who has little to do with prisoners and the problems attendant with them. But the fact remains that there are many like her in the free world who would be more than willing to aid the released prisoner if the proper ways and means were placed at their disposal.

People do want to help but they are not organized to do so. Nor do they have any idea how they could go about joining such an organization if one existed.

If each state could get more such liberal and willing citizens to participate in the program to rehabilitate the prisoner, we believe it would be a logical and progressive move on the part of modern day penology.

PENNY PAROLES — *Lake Shore Outlook*

The head-in-sand technique of the public's view of prisons and prisoners just might be the major contributing cause of the ever-increasing crime rate in the United States.

Reading that a man, convicted of a felony, has received a ten to twenty year sentence to prison, a newspaper scanner mentally dusts his hands and erroneously concludes, "that is that."

It isn't.

A rough ninety-five percent of prisoners in all of the country's places of detention at any given time will walk the streets as citizens of some community. The vast majority will be paroled or discharged with from two to fifteen dollars, as a state grant, and the admonition to "go and sin no more."

Any early morning, a man so inclined, could, from the conclusion of the last statement and, with a little imagination, write a book before sundown.

It would be the better part of wisdom, instead, to pose a few sensible questions.

Is here any general awareness that the prisoner, a public problem before and during incarceration, remains a responsibility until he is re-established in society?

Would it not be worth a few additional dollars to a public that has paid indirectly for a man's deprivations and directly for the expense involved in maintaining him in his status as a prisoner, to realistically provide him with a minimum sustenance until he can earn some honest dollars?

(What can be said of the type of penny-pinching economy mindedness that turns loose on the public, a man, perhaps friendless, very likely ill-equipped to perform an honest task and, most certainly, on the point of bankruptcy?)

With two dollars, he may survive a day — with fifteen dollars, he may stave off the inevitable for as much as a week.

Then what?

Disregarding, for a brief moment, all questions of a material cost, one way or another, to taxpayers — is there anything in the ethical structure of Christianity that denies to the underdog the generosity of an unstinting and ungrudging helping hand?

Consistency, thou art a jewel.

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ARE OUR CRIMINALS "CODDLED?" — *The New Day*

It's a common but completely mistaken notion that American courts and judges deal lightly with convicted criminals according to Sol Rubin, counsel for the National Probation and Parole Association. Actually, a far greater proportion of convicted offenders are given long-term sentence in the United States than in England and other Western European countries, where a sentence of over five years is unusual and is imposed only in cases of murder or extreme violence. According to Mr. Rubin, the lengthy prison terms in this country serve to swell prison populations, deprive long-term prisoners of hope, and increase chances of riots. They also make it difficult to operate prisons as corrective, rather than punitive institutions. He believes shorter prison terms would not appreciably increase the menace to the public, and money saved by reducing populations could be used to improve conditions and expand rehabilitation programs for prisoners.

FROM ONE WHO KNOWS — *The Presidio*

"Long terms do not cure crime," says Arthur Barry, ex-gem thief, writing *Parade* magazine. Sentenced in the twenties to 25 years in a maximum security prison, Barry served five years in solitary confinement. Today he is a reformed citizen managing a New England restaurant chain. The key to rehabilitation, Barry thinks, is an indeterminate sentence plus parole.

"The way to rehabilitate a prisoner is to give him something to look forward to. When, for example, a man is given 99 to 100 years, or two natural life sentences, he loses all hope. The law that compels a judge to impose that kind of sentence should be taken off the books."

"All sentences should be indeterminate, starting with one year and going up to what the judge thinks is reasonable. That will give prisoner hope—some reason to rehabilitate himself — and his own efforts then will regulate his time in prison."

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EX-CONVICT GRANTED \$20,000 FOR HIS WORK — *The Spokesman*

A recent article in the *Lake Shore Outlook*, Penal Publication from Indiana State Prison, at Michigan City, Indiana, is one of those rare articles that states the good that an ex-convict is doing, instead of the bad. It states, and we quote: Ernest 'Tip' Rumsby, a 38 year old ex-convict, started a project one year ago which he calls "Youth Anonymous," a simple program based on a single principle — helping boys and girls who have been in trouble, to help themselves. One year ago he was given \$10,000 by the Michigan City Division of the Rotary Clubs International — the first time in history that the Club has repeated a service grant to any individual or organization.

"How do you do it?" requests come in to Tip from communities ranging from New York City to Los Angeles. Tip states, "Only those who have erred can really understand those who err."

What do the Detroit police think? Inspector Francis Davey says, "Youth Anonymous and Tip Rumsby may be the final answer to our youth problem."

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ADVICE OF THE MONTH — You'll feel better if you keep smiling — besides it'll make all the guards wonder what you've been up to . . . ?

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Not long ago a mother and her young son were shopping in a supermarket. The boy, trying to be helpful, picked up a package and brought it to her. "Oh, no honey," protested the mother, "Go put it back. You have to cook that."

Our Readers Write

THE LAST WORD

Dear Sir;

I have just received your copy of the Diamond. I think it is really a wonderful thing, this magazine the boys up there write. I especially like the poems, the work is really good. I would like to have a price list of the hobby-craft. I may be able to sell a lot for the boys. I'll do a little canvassing for them.

Let's all hope together that we may get back on top with the Diamond, to me, it's the best.

Yours truly,
Barbara Dyer

Toronto, Ontario.

Ed: Thank you for the kind letter Mrs Dyer. We are only too happy to forward price lists on our hobbycraft. Purchasing hobbycraft from a penitentiary helps the inmate in several ways. It gives the inmate something to do while locked in his cell, and also gives him the opportunity to earn and save some money for his day of release. On behalf of the hobby-crafters, we say "THANK YOU" and wish you luck.)

Gentlemen;

Enclosed find two dollars for renewal of my subscription. I haven't been notified but I am sure it must have run out. May I add congratulations on your Christmas edition? It was splendid. Thank you.

Mrs. Mary Coulston,
Toronto, Ontario.

(Ed: Thank you for the renewal and congratulations Mrs. Coulston. We hope you will enjoy the future issues as much.)

The Editorial Staff;

Hullo there! We receive your magazine regularly at CKWS RADIO STATION and it goes the rounds of staff who all enjoy its contents. I told you my name was Rita Lloyd probably wouldn't mean a thing—however, I've done quite a few shows with Joe Woodhouse at Collins Bay and Bill Luxton usually introduces me his Grandma, so maybe if I call myself that, you'll probably know who I am.

Starting next Monday at 7:30 P.M. on CKWS RADIO I have a show going on the air, which will be heard every Monday, Thursday and Friday—we call it "Three's Company" and will feature a pianist, bass player and myself singing the vocals. And so, any of the boys have any numbers they would like us to do for them, we love to have their requests.

I hope to have the pleasure of doing another show at Collins Bay in the not too distant future, in the meantime let's hear from you eh?

Sincerely,
Grandma, (alias)
Rita Lloyd.

(Ed: We are very pleased to hear of your new program on CKWS and to take this opportunity to wish you the best of luck. The administration has given us permission to accept your kind invitation for requests. They will be forwarded to you periodically.)
